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IS 13435 (Part 2) (1992, Reaffirmed 2000): Acrylic Based Polymer Waterproofing Materials--Methods of Test, Part 2: Determination of Coarse Particles. UDC 691.175.744.32 : 699.82.620.193.13

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REAFFIRMED 2003

IS 13435 (Part 2) : 1992

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भाग 2 मोटे कण ज्ञात करना

Indian Standard

ACRYLIC BASED POLYMER WATERPROOFING MATERIALS — METHODS OF TEST

PART 2 DETERMINATION OF COARSE PARTICLES

UDC 691·175·744·32·699·82·620·193·13

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B U R E A U OF I N D I A N S T A N D A R D S
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

July 1992 Price Group 1

Waterproofing and Damp-Proofing Sectional Committee, CED 41

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 2) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by Waterproofing and Damp-Proofing Sectional Committee had been approved by the Civil Engineering Division Council.

Acrylic based polymers are now extensively used in the country for waterproofing and damp-proofing purposes, necessitating the need of formulating a specification on the product. For evaluating the quality and performance characteristics of the product, standardized test methods are necessary to guide manufacture and users of the product.

Methods of tests for acrylic based polymer waterproofing material have been covered in following parts:

Part 1	Determination of solid content
Part 2	Determination of coarse particles
Part 3	Determination of capillary water take-up
Part 4	Determination of *p*H value
Part 5	Determination of minimum film forming temperature and white point
Part 6	Alkali resistance test

While formulating the above standards the Committee has taken into consideration the facilities available in the country and the practice prevailing in other countries.

In the formulation of this standard, assistance has been derived from the following publication:

ISO 4576 : 1978 Plaster — Aqueous dispersion of homopolymers and copolymers — Determination of gross particle content by sieve analysis.

In reporting the results of a test or analysis made in accordance with this standard, if the final value, observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'.

Indian Standard

ACRYLIC BASED POLYMER WATERPROOFING MATERIALS — METHODS OF TEST

PART 2 DETERMINATION OF COARSE PARTICLES

1 SCOPE

This standard (Part 2) describes the method of determination of coarse particle content, that is, of particle greater in diameter (for example, 10 or 100 times) than the mean diameter of the other particles of acrylic based polymer waterproofing material.

2 REFERENCES

The Indian Standard IS 460 (Part 1) : 1985 'Specification for test sieves : Part 1 Wire cloth test sieve (*third revision*)' is a necessary adjunct to this standard.

3 PRINCIPLE

The amount of coarse particles, that is, coagulate or nibs, in a polymer dispersion is determined gravimetrically by trapping the particles on wire gauze of given mesh.

4 REAGENT

Distilled water shall be used as reagent.

5 APPARATUS

Following apparatus shall be used:

a) 180 μ stainless steel wire gauze of size as per IS 460 (Part 1) : 1985,

b) Laboratory balance having an accuracy of 0·01 g,

c) Oven capable of maintaining a temperature of 105 ± 2°C, and

d) Desiccator of sufficient dimensions to hold the gauzes.

6 PROCEDURE

Following procedure shall be followed for determination of the coarse particle content:

a) Clean and degrease the wire gauze and then fold it into four to form a cone;

b) Dry the wire gauge in the oven till its weight (W_1) is constant;

c) Weigh about 100 g of sample to within an accuracy of 0·1 g and subsequently dilute, if necessary, with distilled water;

d) Pour the dispersion through the cone formed by the wire gauze and wash the residue subsequently with distilled water until a clear filtrate is obtained;

e) Dry the wire gauze containing the residue on a metal glass kept in the oven at 105 ± 2°C for 1 h ± 5 m; and

f) Cool the gauze containing the residue in the desiccator and weigh it to within the accuracy of 0·01 g mass W_2.

NOTES

1 Care shall be taken not to distort and alter the mesh size while forming the cone.

2 The gauze shall not be reused.

3 At least two determinations shall be made.

7 TEST RESULT

The coarse particle retained on the screen in percentage by weight

$$= \frac{W_2 - W_1}{\text{Amount of sample weighed out}} \times 100$$